

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please delete the paragraph bridging page 55-56 and replace it with the following:**

More specifically, the oxidation potential can be measured by various measuring methods such as ~~direct current polarography which is a method of measuring the oxidation potential in an aqueous solution or water-mixed solvent system having dissolved therein the dye based on SCE (standard saturated calomel electrode) as the reference electrode and in which a graphite electrode and a platinum electrode are used as the working electrode and the counter electrode, respectively;~~ polarography in which a dropping mercury electrode is used; cyclic voltammetry method (CV); rotating ring-disk electrode method; and comb electrode method. The oxidation potential is measured as follows. A test sample is dissolved to a concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  mol·dm<sup>-3</sup> in a solvent such as dimethylformamide or acetonitrile containing a supporting electrolyte such as sodium perchlorate or tetrapropylammonium perchlorate and the oxidation potential is measured as a value to SCE (standard saturated calomel electrode) by using the above-described method. The supporting electrolyte and solvent used can be appropriately selected according to the oxidation potential or solubility of the test sample. The supporting electrolyte and solvent which can be used are described in Akira Fujishima et al., Denkikagaku Sokutei Ho (Electrochemical Measuring Method), pp. 101-118, Gihodo Shuppan Sha (1984).